

**AUSTRALIAN STANDARD
GEOGRAPHICAL CLASSIFICATION
(ASGC)**

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ASGC AMENDMENT ADVICE NO. 2.1(4)

This Amendment Advice contains ASGC updating instructions, together with new and replacement pages to be included in ASGC Edition 2.4.

Each issue of replacement pages, covered by a particular Amendment Advice, creates, in effect, a new edition of the ASGC, which is identified by an edition number and the effective date of replacement pages. Appendix 1 specifies the content (and effective date) of each edition, while Appendix 2 specifies the spatial unit changes between editions.

This set of pages will update ASGC edition 2.4 to edition 2.5 status.

UPDATING INSTRUCTIONS

Remove existing pages	Insert replacement/new pages	Remove existing pages	Insert replacement/new pages
Title page v - vi	Title page v - vi	<u>APPENDIX 2:</u> 65 - 66	65 - 107
<u>CHAPTERS 1 - 6:</u>		<u>APPENDIX 3:</u> -	9 - 10
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NOTE: It is advisable to retain the removed pages for future reference (eg under cover of this sheet in the back of the ASGC manual) for a few years.

The reason: ABS statistical publications are likely to quote the relevant ASGC edition used which can vary between publications and will vary over time. Accordingly, there may be occasions when users may wish to refer to ASGC pages relevant to previous editions.

PREFACE

The Australian Standard Geographical Classification (ASGC) has been prepared by the Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) for use in the collection, compilation and publication of its statistics. The ABS encourages other organisations to use this Classification in their own statistical work in order to improve the comparability and usefulness of statistics generally.

This edition of the ASGC incorporates significant changes to Victoria's statistical geography following the recent review of Local Government by the Victorian State Government. These changes, which affect spatial units in all levels and structures of the Classification, are effective for statistical purposes from 1 July 1995. The ABS will continue to review the spatial units for Victoria until December 1995 and it is anticipated that some further changes will be implemented in the next edition of the ASGC.

The ASGC is updated on an annual basis by the issue of replacement pages which have a date of effect of 1 July each year. Each issue of replacement pages creates a new edition of the ASGC which is identified by an edition number and effective date of replacement pages. The composition of each edition and the changes to ASGC spatial units between editions are specified in Appendixes 1 and 2 respectively.

Any inquiries about the Classification, or suggestions for changes, should be directed to the Assistant Director, Area Classification, ABS, P.O. Box 10, BELCONNEN, ACT 2616.

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ABBREVIATIONS

The following abbreviations are used in this Manual:

Spatial Unit Type

CD	— Census Collection District
Legal LGA	— Legal Local Government Area
MSR	— Major Statistical Region
S/T	— State/Territory
SD	— Statistical Division
S Dist.	— Statistical District
SLA	— Statistical Local Area
SR	— Statistical Region
SRS	— Statistical Region Sector
SSD	— Statistical Subdivision
UC/L	— Urban Centre/Locality

Legal LGA Type

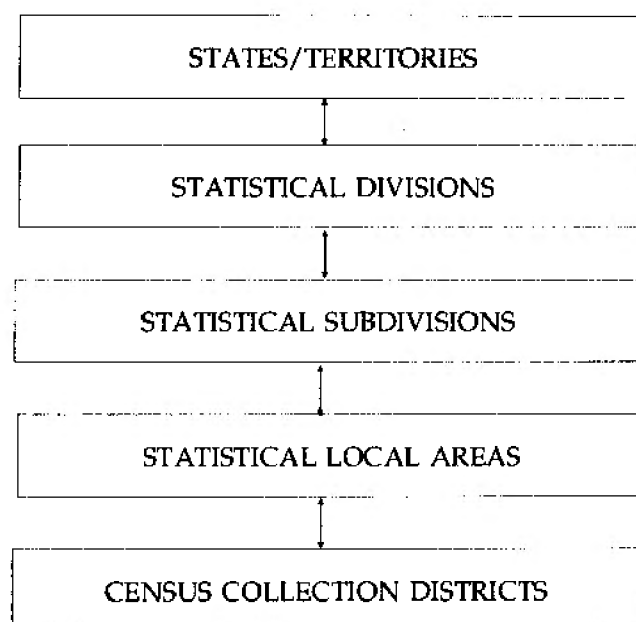
(A)	— NSW Local Government Area (excluding Cities)
(B)	— Borough
(C)	— City
(CGC)	— Community Government Council
(DC)	— District Council
(M)	— Municipality
(S)	— Shire
(RC)	— Rural City
(T)	— Town

States/Territories

NSW	— New South Wales
VIC	— Victoria
QLD	— Queensland
SA	— South Australia
WA	— Western Australia
TAS	— Tasmania
NT	— Northern Territory
ACT	— Australian Capital Territory
OT	— Other Territories

Miscellaneous

Bal	— Balance	M'borough	— Maryborough
BSD	— Brisbane Statistical Division	Mt C'tha	— Mount Coot-tha
C.	— Central	N.	— North / Northern
C'maine	— Castlemaine	P'sula	— Peninsula
E.	— East	Pt	— Part
excl.	— excluding	Res.	— Reservoir
Gr.	— Greater	S.	— South / Southern
incl.	— including	S'saye	— Strathfieldsaye
Is.	— Island	W.	— West



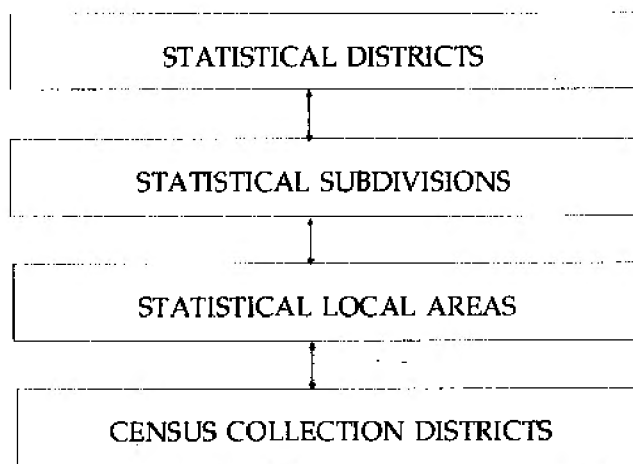
In this structure the spatial units in adjoining levels are related to each other by aggregation or disaggregation and within each level, cover all of Australia.

Statistical District Structure

12. Statistical Districts represent the more important, predominantly urban areas of Australia which are not contained wholly within one Legal LGA or within a capital city SD. Because of their nature they can and, in some cases, do straddle Statistical Division and State/Territory boundaries. An example is the 'Gold Coast-Tweed' Statistical District which encompasses an urban area which lies partly in the State of Queensland and partly in the State of New South Wales. For this reason and the fact that the total area covered by Statistical Districts relates only to part of Australia, they cannot be incorporated in the Main structure.

13. Each Statistical District in the ASGC consists of either one or more Statistical Subdivisions as illustrated in the Statistical District structure in Chapter 6. Each of these Subdivisions consists of Statistical Local Areas which, in turn, consist of Census Collection Districts at population census times.

14. The complete Statistical District structure of the ASGC can be depicted as follows:



In this structure the Census Collection Districts and higher level spatial units are confined to those which fall within Statistical Districts and relate to each other by aggregation or disaggregation as shown above.

15. Although this structure consists of the four hierarchic levels depicted above, only the spatial units in the top three levels are normally used for the presentation of statistics according to the Statistical District structure. The current Statistical District structure of the ASGC down to Statistical Local Area level is set out in the Statistical District structure in Chapter 6 of this Manual. In population census related ASGC editions the Census Collection District level of this structure can be obtained from the separate Census Collection District listing, also in Chapter 6.

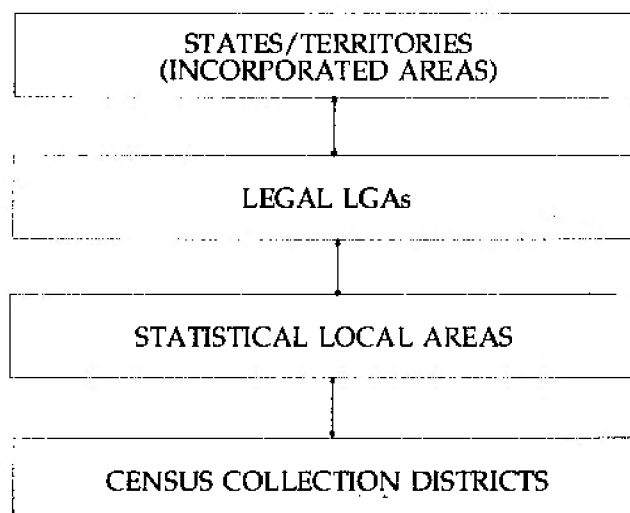
Legal Local Government Area Structure

16. Each Legal Local Government Area (Legal LGA) in the ASGC represents the whole, undivided geographical area of responsibility of an incorporated Local Government Council or an incorporated Community Government Council which has been determined to be of sufficient size and significance to warrant recognition as a separate Legal LGA. Legal LGAs cannot be included in the Main structure for two reasons:

- (a) some (eg Gold Coast City in Queensland) have boundaries that cut across Statistical Subdivisions and Statistical Divisions thereby preventing them from being fitted into the Main structure; and
- (b) the total area covered by them relates only to a part of Australia, whereas the total area covered by the Main structure categories relates to the whole of Australia.

17. Each Legal LGA in the ASGC consists of one or more particular Statistical Local Areas which, in turn, consist of Census Collection Districts at population census times. Legal LGAs can be aggregated to State/Territory totals although the areas represented by these totals only cover the 'incorporated' parts of the State/Territory concerned.

18. The complete Legal LGA structure of the ASGC can be depicted as follows:



(f) CDs in aggregate must cover the whole of Australia without omission or duplication.

6. More detailed rules and procedures for delimiting CDs are contained in the ABS Collection District Design and Geographical Data Base Update Manual.

Statistical Local Area (SLA)

7. The SLA is a Legal LGA based (or equivalent) spatial unit which serves as the smallest spatial unit for the coding, compilation and publication of economic, social and demographic statistics (other than those collected in population censuses). It is the key intermediate level spatial unit for the compilation and publication of population census statistics.

8. SLAs must consist of one or more Census Collection Districts at the time when CDs are current and must cover, in aggregate, the whole of Australia without gaps or overlaps. They are the largest spatial units of which the Legal LGAs, Statistical Subdivisions and Statistical Region Sectors are composed.

9. Within that part of Australia which is covered by incorporated Local Government Councils, SLAs are based on whole LGAs or parts thereof. Where an area is covered by an incorporated Community Government Council (which currently only occurs in the Northern Territory), it will be delimited as an SLA if it is of sufficient size and statistical significance. In the remainder of Australia, SLAs are unincorporated areas.

10. The criteria according to which SLAs are delimited are as follows:

(a) A Local Government Council Area is adopted as an SLA if it meets the following criteria:

- (i) fits wholly within a Statistical Subdivision, and
- (ii) is broadly similar in size, economic and statistical significance to equivalent Legal LGAs elsewhere in Australia.

(b) A Community Government Council Area is adopted as an SLA (and Legal LGA) if it meets the following criteria:

- (i) is broadly similar in size and statistical significance to the other SLAs in the Northern Territory, and
- (ii) there is a significant user need for separate statistics.

(c) A Legal LGA which does not satisfy the conditions in (a)(i) and/or (ii) above must, in general, be split into parts which do satisfy these conditions. Each such part must then be treated as an SLA. The circumstances in which Legal LGAs are split are:

- (i) where the boundaries of one or more Statistical Subdivisions cut across a Legal LGA, the Legal LGA must be split into two or more parts — each corresponding to that which falls within the relevant Statistical Subdivision, and
- (ii) where, on a consensus of subjective assessments, a particular Legal LGA is substantially different from other equivalent Legal LGAs in terms of size and economic significance or in terms of user needs for statistics, the Legal LGA can be split into

two or more parts — each corresponding to one or more suburbs in the case of predominantly urban LGAs. (The number of Legal LGAs split so far on this basis is small and includes the City of Brisbane as the major example.)

- (d) All unincorporated on-shore areas and off-shore islands within a Statistical Subdivision of an Australian State must be treated as one SLA unless a part of such an unincorporated area is considered economically significant. In these instances separate SLAs can be formed, eg for each unincorporated off-shore island (or designated group of unincorporated off-shore islands) which, on the basis of a consensus of subjective assessments, is considered to be economically significant. Each such SLA is included in the State or Territory which has jurisdiction over it (eg Lord Howe Island in NSW).
- (e) Oil rigs and other man-made platforms are formed into a set of seven 'off-shore' areas, one per State and the Northern Territory. Each State and Territory set of off-shore areas is then treated as a separate SLA of the relevant State or Territory.
- (f) In the Northern Territory the unincorporated area within each Statistical Subdivision is either adopted as a single SLA (eg as in the case of Daly) or split into two or more SLAs to separately distinguish an economically significant town (eg Nhulunbuy), island (eg Groote Eylandt) or administrative region. For the 1991 Census, the ASGC classified the major part of the Northern Territory as unincorporated. The incorporated part includes the areas covered by the Legal LGAs of Darwin, Alice Springs, Jabiru, Tennant Creek, Katherine, Litchfield and the Community Government Council of Coomalie. (Coomalie has been gazetted under the NT Local Government Act as a Community Government Council and satisfies the criteria to be accepted as an SLA within the ASGC.)
- (g) In the Australian Capital Territory, which is entirely unincorporated, each Statistical Subdivision within the 'Canberra Statistical Division' is split into two or more SLAs to separately distinguish each suburb, locality and predominantly non-urban ACT district (or balance thereof). Within the 'Australian Capital Territory — Balance Statistical Division', one SLA represents the remainder of the ACT.

Statistical Subdivision (SSD)

11. The SSD is the smaller of two statistical 'general purpose' regional type spatial units in the ASGC - the other is the Statistical Division.
12. SSDs must consist of one or more Statistical Local Areas (SLAs) and must cover, in aggregate, the whole of Australia without gaps or overlaps. They are the largest spatial units of which the Statistical Divisions and Statistical Districts are composed.
13. The criteria according to which SSDs are delimited are basically the same as for Statistical Divisions. This means that:
 - (a) SSDs which are mainly non-urban, ie outside State Capital City Statistical Divisions or outside Statistical Districts are, in general, delimited in accordance with the Statistical Division criteria in paragraphs 16 and 17 (b); and
 - (b) SSDs which are mainly urban, ie within State Capital City Statistical Divisions or within Statistical Districts, and represent dissections of these Divisions or Districts are,

in general, delimited only in accordance with the more broadly stated Statistical Division criteria in paragraph 16 below.

In addition, the following conditions apply:

- (i) each Statistical District that falls entirely within a State or Territory must consist of one or more whole SSDs,
- (ii) each Statistical District that straddles a State/Territory boundary must consist of one or more whole SSDs on either side of the boundary, and
- (iii) a Statistical Division which contains an SSD that is also a Statistical District (or part of a Statistical District) must have at least one other SSD constituting the remainder of the Statistical Division, even though that second SSD may not have a predominant town or cluster of towns that wields a unifying social and economic influence over the region.

Statistical Division (SD)

14. The SD is the larger of two statistical 'general purpose' regional type spatial units in the ASGC - the smaller one is the Statistical Subdivision (SSD).

15. SDs must consist of one or more Statistical Subdivisions and must cover, in aggregate, the whole of Australia without gaps or overlaps. They must not cross State or Territory boundaries and are the largest spatial units of which the Australian States, the Northern Territory and the Australian Capital Territory are composed. However, in 'Other Territories', Jervis Bay Territory and the Territories of Christmas Island and Cocos (Keeling) Islands, together form one Statistical Division.

16. The currently applicable basis for delimiting SDs was determined by the 31st and 33rd Conferences of Statisticians of Australia in 1969 and 1973. Resolution 2 of the 1973 Conference states:

- (a) that Statistical Divisions should ideally be delimited in all States on the basis of socio-economic criteria and should where possible embrace contiguous whole legal local government areas;
- (b) that the boundaries of the Statistical Divisions so delimited should be changed only at infrequent intervals, for example, at periods of 15 to 20 years; and
- (c) that, if practicable, such revisions in Statistical Division boundaries should be determined in time for use in the next Census of Population and Housing.

17. Elaborations of this general basis for delimiting SDs are supplied by the Resolutions of the 31st Conference of Statisticians (1969) which are mainly concerned with delimiting urban centres, and the guidelines incorporated in the ABS Collection District Design and Geographic Data Base Update Manual. These provide:

- (a) that delimitation of State Capital City SDs is to be based on Resolution 3 of the 31st Conference as subsequently amended by general agreement in 1975. This amended Resolution, which also applies to Statistical Districts, states:

that around each urban centre with a population of at least 25,000 a further boundary encompassing a Statistical District or Capital City Statistical Division, shall be defined after consultation with planners, to contain the anticipated development of the urban centre and associated smaller urban centres for a period of at least twenty years. It shall consist of whole local government areas if possible. Where suitable municipal, city or town boundaries contain the urban centre they may be used as Statistical District boundaries. This fixed boundary (as distinct from the urban boundary which is moving) will delimit an area which, for general statistical purposes, is free from the practical problems imposed by the moving boundary, but which nevertheless represents the city in a wider sense. This procedure cannot be applied to separate urban centres within Statistical Districts or within Capital City Statistical Divisions; and

- (b) that in delimiting other SDs, paragraph 16 above should be interpreted to mean that an SD should be a relatively homogeneous region characterised by identifiable social and economic links between the inhabitants and between the economic units within the region, under the unifying influence of one or more major towns or cities.

18. In accordance with the foregoing, Statistical Divisions have been delimited within the individual States and Territories as follows:

- (a) In NEW SOUTH WALES, proclaimed NSW Government Regions coincide with Statistical Divisions with one exception: the proclaimed NSW Government Region of North Coast consists of the SDs of Richmond-Tweed and Mid-North Coast. The boundaries of these Regions have been delimited on the basis that the degree of economic and social intercourse within each Region should be maximised. Statistical and other data used in delimiting the boundaries have included available information about transport patterns, the intensity of trunk telephone calls to and from major cities and towns, the pattern of retail shopping and the marketing of fresh goods, circulation areas of some provincial newspapers and coverage of principal radio stations.
- (b) In VICTORIA, the Statistical Divisions prior to 1995 generally corresponded with the State Planning Regions adopted by the Victorian Government in 1981. However, following the restructuring of local government in that State during 1994 - 1995, the SDs were redefined to accord with the general considerations and criteria outlined in paragraphs 14 to 17 above.
- (c) In QUEENSLAND, formal State Planning Regions have been abolished and SDs accord with the general considerations and criteria outlined in paragraphs 14 to 17 above. Nevertheless, they are also used on an informal basis for State Government planning purposes, where relevant.

(d) In SOUTH AUSTRALIA, State Planning Regions, as proposed by the Committee on Uniform Regional Boundaries for Government Departments (CURB), were adopted by the South Australian Government in 1976. CURB Regions are based on two distinct, but complementary, sets of criteria. The first set is oriented towards defining the region as a structural entity on the basis of such factors as:

- population distribution, density and change,
- production data,
- dominant occupations in industrial and rural sectors,
- socio-economic, ethnic and social factors, and
- existing political boundaries (eg local government), etc.

while the second set of criteria is oriented towards defining the region as a functional entity on the basis of the following type of factors:

- government department service areas,
- newspaper circulation,
- telephone traffic,
- retail trading patterns, and
- traffic flows, etc.

South Australian Statistical Divisions and Subdivisions are based on, but are not always congruent with, the CURB Regions. Even though the Statistical Divisions are not, in every case, identical with CURB Regions, in all cases they are directly convertible to these Regions. For instance, the Adelaide and Outer Adelaide Statistical Divisions comprise four CURB Regions, and statistical information for these four CURB Regions can be obtained by aggregating Statistical Subdivisions within the Adelaide and Outer Adelaide Statistical Divisions.

- (e) In WESTERN AUSTRALIA, State Planning Regions and Subregions, as proposed by the State Statistical Coordination Committee, were adopted by the Western Australian Government in January 1976. The Western Australian SDs and SSDs coincide with them. These Regions and Subregions have been devised in accordance with the following criteria:
- (i) the Perth Metropolitan Region and the Subregions within it should be delimited in such a way that—
 - they are consistent with the overall concepts and planning details proposed in the Town Planning Department's 'Corridor Plan for Perth',
 - they must take cognizance of Legal LGAs, and
 - they should be built up from smaller units such as CDs; and
 - (ii) delimitation of the rural regions and subregions should take cognizance of:
 - the concept of 'community of economic and social interest',
 - the character of natural resources,
 - area dispersion of population and industry and the size of towns,
 - road and railway systems, and
 - production and marketing practices, etc.
- (f) In TASMANIA, the SDs accord with the general considerations and criteria outlined in paragraphs 14 to 17 above and are also considered to be satisfactory for the purpose of State Government planning.
- (g) In the NORTHERN TERRITORY, SDs are based on Territory Government Administrative Regions, and are consistent with the general considerations and criteria for their delimitation as described in paragraphs 14 to 17 above.
- (h) In the AUSTRALIAN CAPITAL TERRITORY, SDs accord with the general considerations and criteria for their delimitation as described in paragraphs 14 to 17 above.

- (i) In OTHER TERRITORIES, the SD has been delimited to represent the aggregated area of Jervis Bay Territory, and the Indian Ocean Territories of Christmas Island and Cocos (Keeling) Islands.

State/Territory (S/T)

19. The State/Territory is the largest type of spatial unit in the ASGC. There are six States and five Territories recognised in the ASGC as being within Australia, viz New South Wales, Victoria, Queensland, South Australia, Western Australia, Tasmania, Northern Territory, Australian Capital Territory, Jervis Bay Territory and the external Territories of Christmas Island and Cocos (Keeling) Islands. They are political entities with fixed boundaries and, with the exception of the last three mentioned territories, the total area of each (including their off-shore islands) is used for statistical purposes as a separate spatial unit in the ASGC. Jervis Bay Territory and the Territories of Christmas Island and Cocos (Keeling) Islands are included as one spatial unit at the S/T level, ie 'Other Territories'.

Statistical District (S Dist.)

20. In a broad sense Statistical Districts are the more important, predominantly urban areas of Australia outside Capital City Statistical Divisions. There are at present 21 Statistical Districts in Australia and each is composed of one or more Statistical Subdivisions. Whilst the majority are contained wholly within one State/Territory, Statistical Districts can and, in three instances, actually do cross State/Territory boundaries.

21. The criteria for delimiting Statistical Districts are the same as for Capital City Statistical Divisions described in paragraph 17(a), but apply to population clusters (ie an urban centre, or two or more urban centres in close proximity) with a population of 25,000 or more. As with State Capital City Statistical Divisions, the boundary of a Statistical District should contain the anticipated urban development of the centre for a period of at least twenty years and can cut across Legal LGAs which consist of urban and rural parts – see paragraph 31 below for urban centre criteria. A Statistical District may also be delimited in the case of an urban centre with less than 25,000 population where the ABS determines that there is a demand for intercensal population estimates for the area and that existing Legal LGA or SLA boundaries are obviously inadequate for this purpose.

Legal Local Government Area (Legal LGA)

22. The Legal Local Government Area is a type of spatial unit which represents the whole undivided geographical area of responsibility of either:

- an incorporated Local Government Council, or
- an incorporated Community Government Council (CGC) where the CGC is of sufficient size and statistical significance.

Currently only Coomalie in the Northern Territory has met the criteria in respect of CGCs. There are less than 700 Legal LGAs in Australia which collectively cover only a part of Australia. (The major areas not covered by Legal LGAs are the large northern parts of South Australia, most of the Northern Territory and all of the Australian Capital Territory.)

23. The number of Legal LGAs and their boundaries vary over time. Their creation and delimitation is the responsibility of the respective State/Territory Governments and is governed by the provision of the Local Government Acts within the particular State/Territory.

24. The various types of Legal LGAs in each State and the Northern Territory are:

- NEW SOUTH WALES: Cities, Areas
- VICTORIA: Cities, Rural Cities, Boroughs and Shires
- QUEENSLAND: Cities, Towns and Shires
- SOUTH AUSTRALIA: Cities*, Rural Cities, Municipalities and District Councils
- WESTERN AUSTRALIA: Cities, Towns and Shires
- TASMANIA: Cities* and Municipalities
- NORTHERN TERRITORY: Cities, Towns, Shires and Community Government Councils.

(NOTE: * Municipalities proclaimed as Cities)

Statistical Region Sector (SRS)

25. Statistical Region Sectors cover, in aggregate, the whole of Australia without gaps or overlaps and consist of one or more SLAs although, in practice, most SRSs (ie all those outside Brisbane and Moreton SDs) can be expressed in terms of one or more adjoining SSDs. Further, most SRSs equate with Statistical Regions (SRs). Those SRSs which are subdivisions of SRs are used primarily for the production and presentation of selected population census and labour force statistics. Some of these SRSs are also used to present a wider range of statistics according to regional features, eg the Brisbane City rings and sectors, which could not be incorporated in ASGC Main structure spatial units.

Statistical Region (SR)

26. Statistical Regions consist of one or more SRSs and cover, in aggregate, the whole of Australia without gaps or overlaps. They were designed as sufficiently large regional type spatial units suitable for the presentation of population census statistics standard output. The minimum population size of such regions is approximately 147,000.

27. Statistical Regions are also used as the basis for the dissemination of regional labour force statistics. The minimum size of regions for this purpose however is dependent on Labour Force Survey sample sizes for each State. In New South Wales and Victoria the minimum population size is 250,000 although it is less in other States. It is therefore sometimes necessary in the dissemination of labour force statistics either to aggregate Statistical Regions into larger spatial units or to use subdivisions of Statistical Regions, i.e. SRSs.

boundaries the first digit indicates the major S/T and the second digit the minor S/T. The last two digits have been allocated in ascending numerical order to traditionally arranged Statistical Districts with gaps between codes to provide for future expansion or change.

(h) Legal Local Government Areas (Legal LGAs)

These are identified by unique four digit numeric codes within States/Territories. The Legal LGA codes were determined in conjunction with SLA codes and are strongly integrated with them. They have the following features:

- (i) they are identical with SLA codes in all cases where there is a strict one to one correspondence between Legal LGAs and SLAs; and
- (ii) their first three digits are identical with the first three digits of SLA codes in almost all those cases where Legal LGAs consist of two or three SLAs.

The incorporation of the Legal LGA code in the SLA code as described above permits almost all SLAs to be linked with their respective Legal LGAs. The only exceptions occur in Queensland and the Northern Territory in the case of the following Legal LGAs:

QLD: Brisbane, Ipswich, Logan, Pine Rivers, Redland, Caboolture, Gold Coast, Thuringowa and Townsville; and

NT: Darwin and Palmerston.

In the majority of these cases the number of component SLAs in the Legal LGA is too large for their codes to incorporate the link. However, the link can still be provided by reference to the Alphabetic List of Legal LGAs and Statistical Local Areas in Chapter 6.

For unique Australia-wide identification each Legal LGA needs to be identified by its own four digit code plus the code of the relevant State/Territory.

(i) Sections of State

These are identified by unique one digit numeric codes within States/Territories and need, for Australia-wide identification, to be associated with the code of the relevant State/Territory.

Special Purpose ASGC Codes

6. For certain statistical operations it is necessary to make provisions for the geographical classification of statistical information in cases where only incomplete location information is available. For example, a particular Population Census Schedule might provide insufficient location information to enable other information collected on the Schedule to be coded to an SLA or even a Statistical Subdivision. This usually occurs as a result of questions relating to usual residence 1 year ago and 5 years ago. There are many instances in such cases where only the Capital City or State name is given. Another example occurs within the Crime and Justice Statistics in the case of people with 'no fixed address' or 'no fixed abode'. To enable such vaguely specified information to be coded within the Main structure of the ASGC a

system of special undefined spatial categories and codes has been devised for input processing purposes.

7. In this system the two digit codes of 88 (in the case of SSDs and SDs) and 98 (in the case of SRs) and unique four digit SLA codes within States/Territories ending in 99 designate the undefined categories which are intended for the following uses:

- (a) Information required to be coded at the SLA level but only codable at SSD level should be coded to the undefined SLA within the defined SSD.
- (b) Information required to be coded at the SLA level but only codable at SD level should be coded to the undefined SLA of the undefined SSD within the defined SD.
- (c) Information required to be coded at the SLA level but only codable at the State/Territory level should be coded to the undefined SLA (9899) of the undefined SSD in the undefined SD within the defined State/Territory.
- (d) Information required to be coded at the SLA level but only codable at the Australia level should be coded to the undefined SLA (9099) of the undefined SSD in the undefined SD of the undefined State in Australia. The undefined State is designated by the code 0. This is applicable in cases where usual residence information is *not stated*.
- (e) An SLA code of 9199 is to be used in 'usual residence' and similarly worded coding where the information is *not applicable* (eg children who were not alive 5 years ago).
- (f) An SLA code of 9299 is to be used in 'usual residence' and similarly worded coding where the information relates to overseas.
- (g) An additional code of 9399 is to be used to represent the aggregation of the 'unincorporated' SLAs for each State and the Northern Territory. It is to be used as a defacto Legal LGA to enable State/Territory totals to be produced for some Population Census Legal LGA output.
- (h) An SLA code of 9499 is to be used to designate 'no fixed place of abode' for use in children in care, prison and other social statistics.